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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/982,244	10/17/2001	Michael H. D'Amico	13253US01	7628
7590	10/07/2004		EXAMINER	
Ronald E. Larson McAndrews, Held & Malloy, Ltd. 34th Floor 500 W. Madison Street Chicago, IL 60661			BROCKETTI, JULIE K	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			3713	
			DATE MAILED: 10/07/2004	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/982,244	D'AMICO ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Julie K Brocketti	3713	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 02 February 2004.

2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-7, 9, 11-31, 33, 35-48, 64 and 65 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 1-7, 9, 11-31, 33, 35-48, 64, 65 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.

 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a) All b) Some * c) None of:

 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

13) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application) since a specific reference was included in the first sentence of the specification or in an Application Data Sheet. 37 CFR 1.78.

 a) The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.

14) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121 since a specific reference was included in the first sentence of the specification or in an Application Data Sheet. 37 CFR 1.78.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____ .

2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____ . 6) Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on March 1, 2004 has been entered.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

Claims 64 and 65 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter, which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention. Claims 64 and 65 state "wherein the preference comprises a preference authorizing the player to be located by another player". The

specification describes how the overall system would locate the player but does not mention “another player” locating a player. Consequently, the claims contain new matter that was not previously presented in the specification.

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claim 15 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being incomplete for omitting essential elements, such omission amounting to a gap between the elements. See MPEP § 2172.01. The omitted elements are: from what and where are the menus being sent. The claim states, “the first display displays the first and second menus sent to the first display.” However, it is unclear as to what is doing the sending.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-7, 9, 12, 13, 15, 24-27, 29-31, 36, 37 and 39 are rejected

under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Paulsen et al., U.S.

Publication No. 2003/0054868 A1 in view of Paulsen, U.S. Publication No.

2002/0142846 A1 in view of Dubno et al. U.S. Patent No. 4,722,053.

Paulsen 2003/0054868 discloses a gaming system comprising memory, a service station and a first gaming location enabling play of a game by a player. An apparatus enables communication with the service station and the first gaming location. An interactive first communication unit is operable from the first gaming location and includes a first display visible from the first gaming location and displaying a message unrelated to the play of the game without interrupting the game (See Paulsen 2003 Figs. 1 & 3C; ¶0115). A first menu of services available for selection by the player and a second menu responsive to selection of one of the services available by the player wherein the second menu displays a plurality of second menu items available for selection by the player are displayed (See Paulsen 2003 Fig. 3C; ¶0066). A third menu is responsive to selection of at least one of the second menu items by the player. The third menu displays a plurality of third selection items available for ordering by the player from the service station. The third menu is displayed at the first gaming location. The first communication unit responds to a selection of a selected one of the third selection items by the player to enable an order of the selected third selection item from the service station (See Paulsen 2003 Fig. 3C; ¶0066) [claims 1, 24]. For example, the first menu has “restaurants” and “entertainment” listed. Once a player selects restaurants, a second menu appears that lists specific restaurants. Once a player selects a specific restaurant from the second menu, a third menu appears with times for a reservation. A player can then scroll through the third menu and select a date

and time for a specific reservation. The player then “orders” the reservation and the reservation is sent to the service station. It is inherent to the system that an interactive second communication unit is operable from the service station, including a second display visible from the service station and is arranged to display the order and an identification of the gaming location requesting the order. For example, the restaurant would have to have a display to see the reservation that was ordered. A message generated at the service station comprises a reply to a message generated at the first gaming location (See Paulsen 2003 ¶0066) [claim 25]. For example, a confirmation message for the reservation is sent. The first display comprises a touch screen display (See Paulsen 2003 ¶0034) [claims 2]. The first gaming location comprises a gaming machine and the first display is coupled to the gaming machine (See Paulsen 2003 Fig. 1) [claim 4]. A keypad is also operable from the gaming location. Consequently, the step of generating messages at the first gaming location comprises entering data from the keypad. (See Paulsen 2003 Fig. 4A) [claims 5, 29]. Furthermore, the message includes generating an image of at least one of a numeric input and an alphabetic input and generating a message in response to touching the image [claim 30]. The first communication unit displays an image on the first display suitable for entry of at least one of numeric data and alphabetic data by touching the first display (See Paulsen 2003 Fig. 3E) [claims 6, 31]. The first menu displays a plurality of types of personal service available according to the preferences of the player [claims 12,

36]. Furthermore, the second menu displays a plurality of reservation services available (See Paulsen 2003 Fig. 3C) [claims 13, 37]. Therefore, the first display displays the first and second menus sent to the first display (See Paulsen 2003 Fig. 3C; ¶0061) [claims 15, 39]. The gaming system comprises a central authority and a card reader. The card reader is operable from the first gaming location and arranged to read a code from a card entered by the player at the first gaming location (See Paulsen 2003 ¶0007-¶0008). The preferences of the player may comprise authorizing the first player to be located. For example, when a player authorizes the casino to enroll them in the player tracking program, the preference of allowing the casino to locate the player is now stored on the tracking card. A code corresponding to the first player can be read from the card. Stored preferences are accessed in response to the code. An identification of the location of the first player is generated (See Paulsen 2003 ¶0049-0051) [claims 9, 27, 33]. Paulsen 2003 discloses that the gaming services are customized to the player's preferences but lacks in stating that the preferences are stored in memory.

Paulsen 2002/0142846 A1 teaches of an interactive game playing preferences in which player preferences are stored in a player account, i.e. memory, before any game play. The preferences are implemented in the gaming machine upon game play. A first menu displays a plurality of types of personal service available according to the preference of the player (See Paulsen 2002 ¶0010, ¶0033) [claims 1, 24]. It would have been obvious to one of

ordinary skill in the art to store the player preferences in memory before the preferences are implemented in the gaming machine. By storing the preferences in memory, they can be recalled at any time and the player does not have to customize their preferences every time they play the game. Upon calling up a player's preferences from memory, they are immediately added to the game environment. Paulsen lacks in specifically disclosing recommending an alternative to the player for display.

Dubno et al. teaches of a video game and service station in which an interactive second communication unit is operable from the service station and includes a second display visible from the service station. Furthermore, a network is arranged to transmit data so that messages are displayed on the first display and the second display. The second communication unit displays an image on the second display suitable for entry of at least one of numeric data and alphabetic data [claim 7]. Consequently, messages are generated at the service station and the service station displays messages interactively [claims 1, 24]. The generated messages are transmitted (See Dubno Figs. 1 & 3; col. 2 lines 15-20, 61-67). Furthermore, the second display displays a message comprising data entered by a keypad (See Dubno col. 3 lines 46-52). The message generated at the service station comprises a message generated at the first gaming location (See Dubno col. 2 lines 61-67). For example, if a player places an order the kitchen staff can respond to that message that they are out of that item. Consequently, a message generated at the first gaming

location can comprise a reply to a message generated at the service station [claim 26]. For example, the player may place a second order when they are told that their first order is not available. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include a second communication unit operable at the service station in the invention of Paulsen. When a player requests a service, such as food, it is obvious that the food authority would respond back to the player confirming the player's order. Also the use of a second display at the service station allows them to visually see the orders in order to fulfill them. It would have also been obvious for the second display to be a touch screen display [claim 3]. Touch screens are common throughout the art and simplify the inputs that a user must use to enter in a selection. It would further have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to suggest an alternative to the player for display on the first communication unit if the order is unavailable. Waiters and waitresses constantly suggest another menu item when one is unavailable so that the person will order an alternative menu item. If an item a person requests is unavailable they are likely to not order anything. By suggesting alternative orders, people are more likely to place an order.

Claims 14, 16, 17, 38 and 40 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Paulsen et al., U.S. Publication No. 2003/0054868 A1 in view of Paulsen, U.S. Publication No. 2002/0142846 A1 in view of Dubno et al. U.S. Patent No. 4,722,053 in further view of

Kirmse et al., U.S. Patent Publication No. 2002/0086732 A1. Paulsen and Dubno lack in disclosing entering a player's name for message transmission. Kirmse et al. teaches of an instant messaging system used during game play. A first display displays a message enabling the player to enter a name of a person and a message wherein the network transmits the message to the named person (See Kirmse Figs. 8-10; ¶0036) [claims 14, 38]. For example, a player must first type the name of a person in their buddy list prior to sending a message. Furthermore, the first gaming location is arranged to accommodate a first player and wherein the first communication unit enables entry by the first player of at least one of a name of a second player and a second player code which comprises a player ID number and enables entry of a first message (See Kirmse Figs. 8-10; ¶0052- ¶0055) [claim 17, 40]. A central authority oversees the messaging. A second gaming location is arranged to accommodate a second player, an interactive third communication unit operable from a second gaming location, including a third display visible from the second gaming location. The third communication unit enables entry by the second player of at least one of a name of the first player and a first player code and enables entry of a second message. The central authority is arranged to identify the first gaming location in response to at least one of the name of the first player and the first player code and is arranged to identify the second gaming location in response to at least one of the second player name and second player code. The network is arranged to transmit data resulting in

display of the first message on the third display and is arranged to transmit data resulting in display of the second message on the first display (See Kirmse Figs. 1-4, 11E) [claim 16]. For example, two players are playing games on their separate computer stations wherein both may exchange instant messages with the other during game play. The players must enter the player's name and code, i.e. ID number into their computer prior to any messaging being sent. It would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to allow players to exchange messages while playing games. Instant communication has been well known throughout the art for some time. Everyone wants to communicate with one another at a seconds notice and while doing or playing things. Consequently, it is obvious for players to communicate with each other during game play so that they can talk about the game or other things.

Claims 18, 19, 21, 22, 41, 42, 43, 45 and 46 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kirmse et al., U.S. Patent

Publication No. 2002/0086732 A1. Kirmse et al. discloses a gaming system comprising a first gaming location and a second gaming location. An apparatus is used for enabling communication between the first and second gaming locations. An interactive first communication unit is operable from the first gaming location and arranged to accommodate a first player. The first communication unit includes a first display visible from the first gaming location and enables entry of a second player code, i.e. ID number, and enabling entry of a first message. An interactive second communication unit is

operable from the second gaming location and arranged to accommodate a second player. The second communication unit includes a second display visible from the second gaming location and enables entry of a first player code comprising a player ID number and enabling entry of a second message (See Kirmse Figs. 8-10; ¶0052- ¶0055) [claims 18, 41]. For example, two players are playing games on their separate computer stations wherein both may exchange instant messages with the other during game play. The players must enter the player's name and code, i.e. ID number into their computer prior to any messaging being sent [claims 21, 45]. A network is used to transmit data resulting in display of a first menu including the first message and the name of the first player on the second display. The first menu enables selection of a reply menu allowing the second player to enter a reply message to the first player [claim 42]. The network is also arranged to transmit data resulting in display of a second menu including the second message and the name of the second player on the first display. The second menu enables selection of a reply menu allowing the first player to enter a reply message to the second player (See Kirmse Fig. 15) [claim 43]. Consequently, through using the instant messaging system, both players may write messages and respond to messages received. A central authority is arranged to identify the first gaming location in response to the first player code and arranged to identify the second gaming location in response to the second player code (Figs 3 & 4) [claim 19]. For example, the message cannot be sent unless they know the IP address of

the computer to send it to. It is clear that an alphanumeric keypad operable from the first gaming location is used wherein the second messages comprises data entered by the keypad [claims 22, 46]. It is well known that personal computers have keyboards and displays. While Kirmse uses a previously stored list of names of possible recipients, i.e. a buddy list, it does not have to. It is well known throughout the art to instant message a person not on one's buddy list. The player may just enter the other player's code into the instant messenger and send a message; the name of the other player does not have to be on the buddy list in order to receive the message. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to send a message in Kirmse to another player who is not on the buddy list if that player wishes to invite someone else to play the game.

Claims 20, 23, 44, 47 and 48 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kirmse et al., U.S. Patent Publication No.

2002/0086732 A1 in view of Paulsen et al., U.S. Patent Application No.

2003/0054868 A1. Kirmse further discloses that both the first and second communication units display an image on one of the first and second displays suitable for entry of at least one of numeric and alphabetic data. Kirmse lacks in disclosing using a card reader. Paulsen et al. 2003/0054868 A1 teaches of a gaming system, which comprises a central authority. A first card reader is operable from the first gaming location and a second card reader is operable from a second gaming location. The first and second card readers are operable

to read a code from a card entered by a player. The central authority identifies the first gaming location based on the code read at the first location and identifies the second gaming location based on the code read at the second location (See Paulsen 2003 Fig. 4A; ¶0044) [claim 20]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to implement a card tracking system in the invention of Kirmse. As previously stated players are identified at a first location based on information input at a second location or players are identified at a second location based on information input at a first location. For example, a player enters another players ID at one location and the player is identified at a separate gaming location. By using tracking cards, one could locate players based on their card number instead of their IP address or username. Furthermore, the card can hold other information valuable to a player. Kirmse further lacks in disclosing a touch screen display. Paulsen clearly teaches of the uses of touch screen displays (See Paulsen 2003 Fig. 1) [claims 23, 44, 47, 48]. It would have also been obvious for the displays to be touch screen. Touch screens are common throughout the art and simplify the inputs that a user must use to enter in a selection.

Claims 11, 28 and 35 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Paulsen et al., U.S. Publication No. 2003/0054868 A1 in view of Paulsen, U.S. Publication No. 2002/0142846 A1 in view of Dubno et al. U.S. Patent No. 4,722,053 in further view of Giraldin et al.,

U.S. Patent No. 6,424,264 B1. Paulsen and Dubno lack in disclosing using a map. Giraldin et al. teaches of a system for locating people. The system may be used in casinos for locating people using a map (See Giraldin col. 1 lines 57-59; col. 2 lines 49-64) [claims 11, 28, 35]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to use a map to locate game players so that others who are interested in finding the players can look at a map and be able to know the exact location of the individual they are searching for.

Claims 64 and 65 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Paulsen et al., U.S. Publication No. 2003/0054868 A1 in view of Paulsen, U.S. Publication No. 2002/0142846 A1 in view of Dubno et al. U.S. Patent No. 4,722,053 in further view of LeMay, U.S. Patent Publication No. 2003/0032479 A1. Paulsen and Dubno lacks in disclosing having a player locate another player. LeMay teaches of a gaming system in which a player may locate another player (See LeMay ¶0115). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to give a player the ability to locate another player so that they may have a conversation with each other. By knowing that a player is in a casino, one knows that they can then communicate with the other person.

Response to Amendment

It has been noted that claims 1, 9, 18, 19, 24, 27 and 41 have been amended. New claims 64 and 65 have been added.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed February 2, 2004 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicant argues that in regards to claims 64 and 65, the combination of paragraphs 42, 43 and 60-62 in the specification teaches that the preference comprises a preference authorizing the player to be located by another player. The Examiner disagrees. Another player cannot locate a player by sending a message. It is the central authority that locates the player. The player may have a player preference that authorizes the central authority to locate him; but not another player. The "another player" has to enter the name of the person or a game location (in which they would already know where the player is and would not have to locate him). When the "another player" sends the message, the message goes to the central authority and the central authority locates a player in order to send the player their message. The "another player" does not locate the first player.

Applicant argues in response to the 112 rejection of claim 15 that the terms first and second menus have complete antecedent bases in claim 1. The Examiner agrees with this fact. However, it is unclear as to what is transmitting the menus to the display, i.e. a controller, communication unit, etc. and where is this transmission device located, i.e. at the central authority, etc. By providing these general locations and devices, the invention can be

properly protected. Even if a plurality of sources are supported by the specification, a general source can be mentioned in the claim, or all of the plurality of sources can be mentioned.

Applicant argues that none of the cited references teaches or suggests an arrangement of menus and Paulsen 2003 does not teach or suggest ordering anything. The Examiner notes that Applicant's interpretation of the information button, which displays "Asian Cuisine", is incorrect. Paulsen clearly discloses multiple menus. A first menu is generated displaying the buttons, "entertainment" and "restaurants". Once a player selects one of these items, a second menu appears which displays specific restaurants. A third menu is the reservation system that appears once a specific restaurant is selected. It is in the reservation menu in which a player may "order" an item, i.e. a specific reservation date and time. This is ordering of a specific reservation event, i.e. a time and date for a specific restaurant.

The Examiner further notes that it is obvious to have multiple menu items; instead of two menus one could have three or four breaking down the categories into smaller subsets. For example, if Drinks was a selection, the next menu could be divided up into, coffees, juices, etc. and then those categories for example juices could be further broken down into, apple, orange, grapefruit, etc. The number of menus that appear is neither novel nor non-obvious, as multiple menus that are dependent on the prior selection have been well known for some time.

Applicant argues that Paulsen 2003 does interrupt the game since ¶0114 states that the monitor 34 is used both to play a game and to display game service interfaces. While the Examiner agrees that Paulsen does state that monitor 34 can be used for both game play and game services ¶0115 teaches of a different embodiment in which display 44 is used for the game services while monitor 34 is used solely for game play. Therefore in this embodiment, the game is not interrupted when game services are used because there are two separate displays.

Applicant argues that Dubno cannot be combined with Paulsen since Dubno expressly teaches that a game should be interrupted during display of a menu and the Examiner's proposed combination changes the principle operation of Dubno. The Examiner agrees that Dubno does interrupt the game when a service message is displayed. However, by combining various elements of Dubno including a second service display and notifying players of the availability of an item into Paulsen, would change the principle operation of Paulsen, which is the primary reference. The only reason Dubno interrupts the game for a message is because there is only one display for the players while Paulsen does not interrupt the game because there are two displays, one for game play and one for services. Therefore, the combination of Dubno and Paulsen does not change the principle operation of Dubno. The messages that need to be displayed to a player still are being displayed whether or not the game is interrupted.

In response to applicant's argument that the references fail to show certain features of applicant's invention, it is noted that the features upon which applicant relies (i.e., ordering a specific food item) are not recited in the rejected claim(s). Although the claims are interpreted in light of the specification, limitations from the specification are not read into the claims. See *In re Van Geuns*, 988 F.2d 1181, 26 USPQ2d 1057 (Fed. Cir. 1993).

Applicant argues that Kirmse is limited to communicating with someone named on a previously stored list of "buddies" or "friends" and this arrangement severely limits the recipients to which a player may send messages in a gaming system. While the Examiner notes that Kirmse does teach of sending messages to "buddies". It is also well known throughout the art of instant messaging that one can send a message to a person not on the buddy list. A player needs to just type in the message recipients player code into the instant messenger to send a message. Therefore, while Kirmse may state that it sends messages to "buddies" there is nothing stopping a player from sending messages to any person as long as they know their player code.

Applicant also argues that they are unable to find any reference to reply menus in Kirmse. The Examiner notes that in an instant messaging system the reply menu is the window with the messages. A player needs to only start typing and hit enter and they will reply to a message that has been sent. Furthermore, players can go to the pull-down menu and generate a new message, which can be a reply to another message.

Applicant argues that the combination of Kirmse and Paulsen 2002 would be useless in that an Internet gaming environment with a card system is useless. The Examiner disagrees and notes that the card system is to track players, whether players physically insert a card into a card reader as in Paulsen, or merely type an id number into a computer system such as over the Internet in order to track player activity, the goal of tracking activity is accomplished. Just because a game is played over the Internet does not mean that player tracking is useless. By tracking player activity players can receive rewards and comps based on their gaming activity.

Applicant argues that Giraldin is non-analogous to the subject matter of claim 35 and that Giraldin is limited to a gaming system that requires members to wear a tag and that this is impractical for a gaming environment. The Examiner notes that the Giraldin reference is being used to show that when trying to locate people it is obvious to map out their locations. Column 1 line 57-58 of Giraldin clearly states that the invention may be used in a casino; therefore, it is not non-analogous art and can obviously apply to the present invention. Therefore, one skilled in the gaming arts would be motivated to use such a system in a gaming environment.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Julie K Brockett whose telephone

number is 703-308-7306. The examiner can normally be reached on M-Th 8:00-5:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Xuan Thai can be reached on 703-308-2064. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (703) 872-9306.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 703-308-1148.



Julie K Brockett
Examiner
Art Unit 3713